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SHANGHAI, TUESDAY, JANUARY 8, 1918

大正四年十二月廿六日

10 CENTS

MUTINY IN GERMAN ARMY; 25,000 MEN REVOLT AT KUVNO

Armed With Rifles And
Machine Guns, They
Defy Commanders

PEACE PARLEY OFF?

Berlin Suspends Negotia-
tions As Trotsky Starts
For Brest-Litovsk

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 5.—A Russian wireless message reports:—German deserters state that in consequence of the drafting of all German soldiers under 25 years of age for the western front, in contravention of the armistice between Russia and Germany, deserters are very numerous and 25,000 men east of Kovno have revolted and are entrenched, armed with rifles and machine-guns. The authorities are powerless and are trying to cut off their food supplies. Negotiations suspended by Germany.

Zurich, January 5.—After a meeting of the Council in Berlin, at which Marshal von Hindenburg and General von Ludendorff were present, it was officially announced that the Central Powers have temporarily suspended negotiations with Russia owing to the request of the Russian Government for the transfer of the negotiations to Stockholm.

Petrograd, January 5.—The Turkish terms of peace include the restoration of the frontiers of Turkey as they existed before the war, the withdrawal of the Russian troops from those frontiers except for guards, which were not to exceed a Division for every 150 kilometers, the demobilization of the Russian forces, the demobilization of the Russian Black Sea Fleet, the withdrawal of the Russian troops from Persia and the annulment of the treaties defining spheres of influence in Persia. Meanwhile Turkey will remain armed to the teeth in order to resist the Allies.

Wants Favored Nation Clause

Petrograd, January 4.—Germany's peace terms include a clause providing for mutual most favored nation treatment with regard to trade and navigation for 20 years. Nevertheless each party reserves to itself the right of making specially intimate commercial agreements, for instance, between Austria and Germany or between Russia and neighboring Asiatic countries or the independent States formed out of Russia.

Pourparlers were resumed at Brest-Litovsk today. The Ukrainian Delegates who have arrived declare that they will conduct their own international relations but are willing to co-operate with the Bolsheviks for a speedy peace.

The enemy Delegates include Baron von Kuehlmann, the German Minister for Foreign Affairs, and Count Czernin, the Austrian Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Deny Bolsheviks to be Recognised

London, January 5.—The Daily Telegraph states that yesterday's report that de facto recognition probably will be accorded to the Bolshevik usurpers and Litvinoff is baseless. The Daily Telegraph declares that the Bolsheviks are only one party in Russia, and are in the minority, their power resting exclusively on terror. "They have deliberately repudiated the International Fact and their recognition would be a betrayal and insult to the Russian people."

The Morning Post denounces the suggestion for the recognition of beaten Russia as likely to bring anarchy and revolution in Great Britain.

The Petrograd correspondent of the Daily Chronicle says that the German delegates are astonished to find that the Bolsheviks are not the real Government and say that it is impossible to conclude a peace with such people. The situation is becoming grotesque.

Ukraine Lending to Germany?

Curious changes are proceeding in the Ukrainian Government which suggest the possibility of a modifica-

(Continued on Page 3)

Death Toll May Pass 150 In Woosung Steamer Tragedy

Reports Persist That Poochi Carried Over 200 Passen-
gers; Engineer Knox Buried With Simple Honors

The death toll of the ill-fated China Merchants' steamer Poochi, sunk after collision with the Hsin-fung at the entrance to the Yangtze in the early hours of Saturday, mounted, fell and mounted again in estimates from various sources yesterday.

From unofficial reports it is declared that the lost may number 150 or more souls, it being argued that the ticket brokerage for the passage was so heavy as to indicate that there were more than 200 aboard, of whom but 41 have been accounted for. Tending to substantiate this is the declaration that one local lodging house which does a ticket brokerage business, alone sold 200 tickets for the trip. At the steamship company's office, however, it is thought that the fatalities will prove about as first estimated—something over 100.

A report yesterday which tends to augment the number of persons drowned, was that numbers of panic-stricken passengers of the Hsin-fung leaped overboard after the impact and went to their deaths. This report also is discounted at the company's office, where it was stated that nothing of the kind could be verified.

Work To Recover Bodies

The work of endeavoring to recover the bodies of more of the victims went forward yesterday, but up to last night no reports of the search had come in. The China Merchants' company has despatched the steamer Kwangchi to the scene of the disaster with a diver and boats and she is expected to report today. The Woosung river police are also aiding in the tragic quest and are cruising about the fatal spot with the police boat Chi-fen. The local Red Cross Society and several philanthropic organizations delegated representa-

Y. 10,000,000 CURRENCY LOAN SIGNED IN PEKING

Yokohama Specie Bank Advances Sum To Stabilize Gov-
ernment Notes

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Peking, January 7.—The Minister of Finance and a representative of the Yokohama Specie Bank yesterday signed an agreement of an advance of Yen 10,000,000 of the Currency Loan for a term of one year at seven per cent, secured on the surplus of the Salt Revenue. The proceeds will be used to enhance the value of Government bank-notes.

FRANCE AND SWEDEN RECOGNISE FINLAND

New Independent Republic Helps
Guarantee Peace Of Europe, Say French

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, January 5.—The French Government has recognised legally and in fact the independence of the Republic of Finland.

That decision corresponds with the unanimous sentiment of France at the same time as with the appeal made to France a month ago by the Government at Helsinki. When in the past the Finns were oppressed they met in France with lasting sympathies.

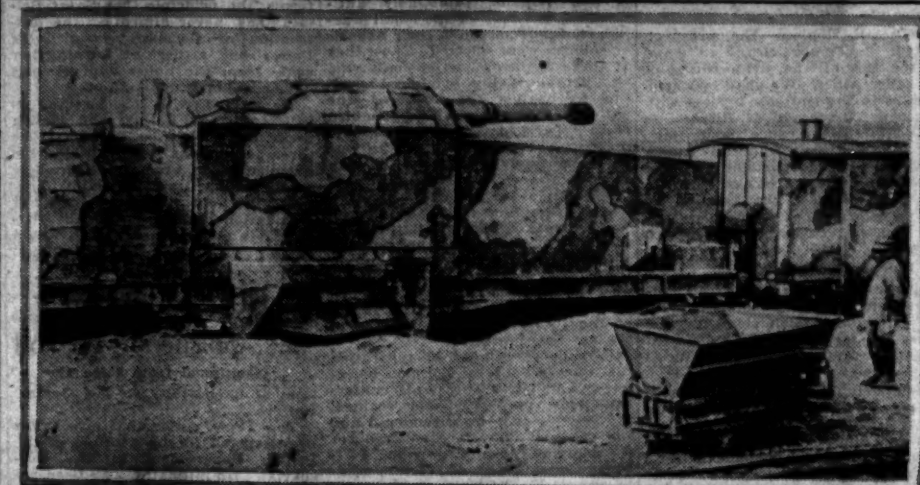
Our congratulations are all the more cordial because the independence of Finland appears to us not only as the crowning of their sustained efforts but as the beginning of a new State of affairs which will greatly help to guarantee the peace of Europe.

Sweden Recognises Finns
Stockholm, January 4.—Sweden has decided to recognise the independence of Finland.

The Weather

Fine cold weather. The maximum temperature yesterday was 36.4 and the minimum 22, the figures for the corresponding day last year being 35 and 20.4.

A Camouflaged Armored Train On Battle Front



Scene taken somewhere behind the lines on the French front showing an armored train camouflaged to hide it from enemy observers.

U.S. Exports In 1917 Over 6 Billion Gold

Washington, December 31.—It is officially estimated that America's exports for 1917 have passed six billion dollars, gold, which is the highest record, and the imports are under three billion dollars gold. The favorable trade balance is over 3,150,000,000 dollars.—Kokusai-Reuters.

BRITISH DRIVE GERMANS OUT OF CAPTURED SAP

Air-Fighting Waxes Fierces; 300
Bombs Dropped On Six
Aerodromes

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 4.—Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports this evening: As the result of the local fighting in the vicinity of the Canal du Nord reported this morning four of our advanced posts were pressed back a short distance and a few men are missing.

There was great activity in the air on both sides on Thursday; 200 bombs were dropped on two hostile aerodromes, Ledegham railway junction, the huts in the neighborhood of Houthulst Forest and billets southward of Lille.

Six hostile aeroplanes were brought down and two driven down. Three of ours are missing; 300 bombs were dropped last night on six aerodromes, including that at Gontrode.

Raiding Continuous

Despite very bad weather, successful raids were carried out against the factories at Mezieres-les-Metz, the railway communications at Wolpuy and the railway-junction at St Privat, all of which are in the neighborhood of Metz. All our machines returned.

A German official communique reports:—English attacks eastward of Ypres and northward of the La Bassee Canal broke down. The enemy has lost 23 aeroplanes since January 1.

London, January 5.—Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: We repulsed raiders in the neighborhood of Hollebeke. A party of the enemy rushed a post eastward of Zonnebeke and a few of our men are missing.

The enemy made a strong local attack against the positions in the Hindenburg Line eastward of Bullecourt. A small party occupied a sap before our front trench. The enemy was repulsed on the remainder of the front before reaching our positions. The hostile artillery was active northeastward of Ypres.

More Railway Stations Hit

On Friday our aeroplanes dropped 250 bombs on the railway stations at Denain, Ledeg, Menin and Roulers.

Fighting in the air was mostly confined to the northern portion of the front, where we brought down eight enemy machines and drove down two. Five of ours are missing.

Last night we bombed factories, railway communications and other targets of military importance at (Continued on Page 2)

4,320,000 Italians In Field, Says Minister Of Finance

Details Of French Success At Monte Tomba Show It
Established A Record In Military Annals

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, January 5.—"Le Matin" says that in an interview with the Italian Minister of Finance, the latter stated that 4,320,000 Italians are in the field, allowing for reduction through losses.

Rome, January 4.—An official communique reports that there has been considerable artillery activity in various sectors. The enemy again bombed Treviso and Padua.

Rome, January 5.—An official communique reports:—Our batteries dispersed a column of enemy troops in Seven Valley. There has been increased reciprocal artillery along the Middle Piave. Our airmen dropped 1,200 kilos of bombs on Levico station and the adjacent magazines.

French In Record Feat

Paris, January 4.—The Associated Press correspondent at the Headquarters of the Italian Northern Army, wiring on Wednesday, says:—"I have had a further conversation with an observer who gave me an account of the splendid French success at Monte Tomba."

"He told me: 'The French feat in taking more prisoners than they had men engaged is among the records in military annals. They also captured their first Austrians, which is another milestone, for up to the present they have been capturing Germans. Besides 1,400 prisoners were counted 560 dead lying on the ground and no one knows how many there were in the caverns and bushes. The perfect French military system permitted them to accomplish this the insignificant loss of fewer than 50 men.'

French Troops Too Good

"The 50th Austrian Division, which was attacked, is considered a good fighting body, but its men are accustomed to fighting the Russians and Rumanians and this is the first time they have met the highly

NEW ROAD TO CONNECT PEKING AND TIENTSIN

The Government has granted \$130,000 for the construction of a modern road between Peking and Tientsin. The American Red Cross Society, it is reported, will also contribute \$100,000 for that purpose.

LLOYD SUCCEEDS MORRIS

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
St. John's, Newfoundland, January 6.—A new Cabinet has been formed with the Hon. F. E. Lloyd, formerly leader of the Opposition, as Premier.

London, January 4.—Official barony has been conferred on the Rt. Hon. Sir Edward Morris, who has just resigned his post as Premier of Newfoundland, in recognition of his long and distinguished service to the Empire.

HERE ARE ALLIES' WAR AIMS, STATED BY LLOYD GEORGE

Sanctity Of Treaties, Just
Territorial Settlement,
Limited Armament

FOR FREE POLAND

Satisfaction For Belgium,
France, Italy, Serbia
And Rumania

TURKISH CHANGES

"We Mean To Stand By
The French Democracy
To The Death"

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, January 6.—The Premier, M. Clemenceau, has sent a message to Mr. Lloyd George expressing the heartfelt congratulations of all Frenchmen on his admirable speech, in which the true facts have been so happily assembled.

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 5.—Mr. Lloyd George made an important statement today on war-aims, on behalf of the Government, before the delegates of the trade-unions at Westminster who are at present considering the question of man-power.

The Premier began by saying that, when the Government invited organized labor to further assist in maintaining the strength of the armies in the field, its representatives were entitled to ask that any misgivings regarding the purpose to which this precious strength would be applied should be definitely cleared. This was also true of all citizens of the country.

"When millions are being called to suffer and to die, and vast populations are being subjected to sufferings and privations which are without precedent in history, they are entitled to know the causes for which they are making sacrifices."

"Only the clearest and greatest justice of the causes could justify the continuance, even for one day, of this unspeakable agony of nations. We have arrived at the most critical hour of this terrible conflict and before any Government takes the fateful decision regarding the conditions under which it ought either to terminate or to continue the struggle it ought to satisfy itself that the conscience of the nation was behind these conditions, for nothing else could sustain the necessary effort to achieve a righteous end to this War."

Full Agreement on War-aims

Therefore during the last few days he had taken special pains to ascertain the view and attitude representative of all sections of thought and opinion in the country. He had perused in detail with the Labor leaders the meaning and intention of that declaration and he had also discussed the same momentous question with Mr. Asquith, Viscount Grey and the representatives of the great dominions overseas.

The result of these discussions was that there was a natural agreement with regard to the character and purpose of our war-aims and the conditions of peace and in what he was about to say he was speaking not merely the mind of the Government but of the Nation and Empire as a whole.

He would commence by stating what we are not fighting for. "We are not fighting a war of aggression against the German people. The destruction or disruption of Germany or the German people has never been one of our war-aims."

Forced Into War In Self-defense

"With the greatest reluctance and quite unprepared for the dreadful ordeal, we were forced into this War in self-defense. In defence of the violated public law of Europe and in vindication of the most solemn treaty obligations, on which the public system of Europe rested and on which Germany ruthlessly trampled in her invasion of Belgium. We had to join in the struggle or see brute force triumph over public right and international justice. It was only realization of the dreadful alternative that forced Great Britain into the War."

"From that original attitude Great Britain has never swerved. It was not our wish to question or to destroy the great position Germany had held in the world but rather to turn her from the hopes and schemes of military domination and see her devote all

FRENCH DISPOSE OF 1216 ENEMY PLANES IN YEAR

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, January 6.—"L'Excelsior" gives the figures of enemy aeroplanes brought down by the French during 1917 as 606 brought down, 583 damaged and 27 "drachens" brought down.

her strength to the great and beneficent tasks of the world.

"We are not fighting to destroy Austria-Hungary or to deprive Turkey of Constantinople or of the rich and renowned lands in Asia Minor and Thrace which are predominately Turkish reality.

The German Constitution

"Nor did we go into the War to alter or destroy the Imperial Constitution of Germany, much as we consider that military and autocratic Constitution a dangerous anachronism in the 20th century. Our point of view is that the adoption of a really democratic Constitution by Germany would be the most convincing evidence that her old spirit of military domination had died and would make it much easier to conclude a broad democratic peace with her, but that is a question for the German people to decide.

"Despite many adjurations from their opponents, and neutrals, the Central Empires maintain complete silence concerning the objects for which they are fighting. They have uniformly declined to give any trustworthy information even upon so crucial a matter as their intention with regard to Belgium. The only clear thing in the vague reports of the recent enemy peace conditions is that under no circumstances will the German demand for the restoration of her colonies be given up. All principles of self-determination here vanish into thin air.

"Mere lip service to the formula of no annexations and no indemnities or the right of self-determination is useless. Before any negotiations can be begun the Central Powers must realise the essential facts of the situation.

Reason and Justice

"The days of the Treaty of Vienna are long past. We cannot any longer submit the future of Europe and civilisation to the arbitrary decisions of a few negotiators striving to secure, by chicanery or persuasion, the interest of this or that dynasty or nation. The settlement of New Europe must be based on such grounds of reason and justice as give some promise of stability.

"Therefore we feel that government with the consent of the governed must be the basis of any territorial settlement after the war.

"Unless every nation is prepared, whatever its sacrifices, to honor the signature of the nation, it is obvious that no treaty of peace is worth the paper on which it is written.

"Therefore the first requirement of Great Britain and her Allies is the complete restoration, political, territorial and economic, of the independence of Belgium and such reparation as can be made for the devastation of its towns and provinces. This is not a demand for war-indemnity, like that imposed in 1871, and it is not an attempt to shift the cost of warlike operations from one belligerent to another, which may or may not be defensible. It is no more and no less than insistence that, before there can be any hope of a stable peace, this great breach of the public law of Europe must be repudiated and, as far as possible, repaired. Reparation means recognition. Unless international right is recognised by insistence on payment for injury done in defiance of its canons it can never be a reality.

"Next comes the restoration of Serbia, Montenegro and the occupied parts of France, Italy and Rumania. The complete withdrawal of the alien armies and reparation for injustice done is a fundamental condition of permanent peace.

Question of Alsace-Lorraine

"We mean to stand by the French democracy to the death in the demand they make for reconsideration of the great wrong of 1871, when, without any regard to the wishes of the population, two French provinces were torn from France and incorporated in the German Empire. This sore has poisoned the peace of Europe for half-a-century and until it is cured healthy conditions will not be restored. There can be no better illustration of the folly and wickedness of using transient military success to violate national right.

"I will not attempt to deal with the question of the Russian territories under German occupation.

"Russian policy since the Revolution has passed through so many phases that it is difficult to speak without some suspension of judgment with regard to what the situation will be when the final terms of peace in Europe are discussed.

"Russia accepted war with its horrors because, true to her traditional guardianship of the weaker communities of her race, she stepped in to protect Serbia from the plot against her independence. France, true to the conditions of her treaty with Russia, stood by her Ally in a quarrel which was not her own and her chivalrous respect for that Treaty led to the wanton invasion of Belgium, and the treaty obligations of Great Britain to that little land brought us into the war.

"The present rulers of Russia are now engaged, without any reference to the countries whom Russia brought into the War, in separate negotiations with the common enemy. I am indulging in no reproaches but merely stating facts with a view to making clear why Great Britain cannot be held accountable for decisions taken in her absence and concerning which she has not been consulted or her aid invoked.

Prussia's Designs on Russia

"No one who knows Prussia and

her designs upon Russia can for one moment doubt her ultimate intention. Whatever phrases she uses to delude Russia, she does not mean to surrender one of Russia's fair provinces or cities now occupied by her forces. Under one name or another, and the name hardly matters, these provinces will henceforth in reality be part of the Dominions of Prussia. They will be ruled by the Prussian sword in the interests of Prussian autocracy and the remainder of the people of Russia will partly be enticed by specious phrases and partly bullied by the threat of continued war against an impotent army into a condition of complete economic and ultimate political enslavement to Germany.

"We all deplore the prospect. British democracy means to stand to the last by the democracies of the other Allies. We shall be proud to fight to the end side by side with the new democracy of Russia; no will America, France and Italy. But if the present rulers of Russia take action independent of the Allies, we have no means of intervening to arrest the catastrophe which will assuredly befall Russia. She can only be saved by her own people.

An Independent Poland

"However, we believe an independent Poland, comprising all the genuinely Polish elements who desire to form part, is an urgent necessity for the stability of Western Europe.

"Similarly, though we agree with President Wilson that the break up of Austria-Hungary is no part of our war aims, we feel that unless genuine and truly democratic self-government is granted to those nationalities in Austria-Hungary who have long desired it, it is impossible to remove the causes of unrest in that part of Europe which for so long have threatened its general peace.

"On the same grounds we regard as vital the satisfaction of the ultimate claims of the Italians for the union of those of their own race and tongue.

"We also mean to press for justice to men of Rumanian blood and speech in their ultimate aspirations.

"If these conditions were fulfilled, Austria-Hungary would become a power whose strength would conduce to the permanent peace and freedom in Europe instead of merely being an instrument for the pernicious military autocracy of Prussia that uses the resources of its Allies for the furtherance of its own sinister purposes.

"We believe that outside Europe the same principles should be applied.

Turkish Empire Problem

"While we do not challenge the maintenance of the Turkish Empire in the homelands of the Turkish race, with its Capital at Constantinople, nor the passage between the Mediterranean and the Black Sea being internationalised and neutralised, Arabia, Armenia and Mesopotamia are in our judgment entitled to recognition of their separate national conditions. The exact form of such recognition in each particular case need not here be discussed, beyond stating that it will be impossible to restore these territories to their former sovereignty.

"With regard to the German Colonies I have repeatedly declared that they are held at the disposal of the Conference, whose decision must have primary regard to the wishes and interests of the native inhabitants. None of these territories is inhabited by Europeans and therefore the governing consideration in all these cases must be that the inhabitants should be placed under the control of an administration acceptable to themselves, one of whose main purposes will be to prevent their exploitation for the benefit of European capitalists or governments.

"These natives live in their various tribal organisations under chiefs and councils who are competent to consult and speak for their tribes and members and thus to represent their

wishes and interests with regard to their disposal. The general principle of national self-determination is therefore as applicable in their cases as in those of the occupied territories in Europe.

German East Africa

"The declaration made by Germany that the natives of the German Colonies have, through their military fidelity in the War, shown their attachment and resolve under all circumstances to remain with Germany is applicable not to the German Colonies generally but only to one of them, namely, German East Africa, and in that case the German authorities secured the attachment not of the native population as a whole, which is and remains profoundly anti-German, but only of the small warlike classes from whom their Askaris or soldiers were selected. These they attached to themselves by conferring on them a highly privileged position as against the bulk of the native population, which enabled these Askaris to assume a lordly and oppressive superiority over the rest of the natives. By this means they secured the attachment of a very small and insignificant minority whose interests are directly opposed to the rest of the population and for whom they have no right to speak. The German treatment of the native population of the Colonies has been such as amply justified their fear of submitting the future of those Colonies to the wishes of the natives themselves.

"Finally there must be reparation for injuries done by violation of international law. The peace conference must not forget our seamen, the services they have rendered and the outrages they have suffered for the common cause of freedom." (Mr. Lloyd George regarded it as especially regrettable that the recently reported proposals of the Central Powers contained no reference to permanent peace after the War.)

No Seed For Future War

"It is desirable, indeed, it is essential, that the settlement after the War shall contain no seed for future War. But that is not enough. However wisely and well we make territorial and other arrangements, there are still many subjects of international controversy. Economic conditions after the War will be difficult in the highest degree. Owing to the diversion of human effort to the war there must follow a world shortage of raw materials, which will increase the longer the War lasts. It is inevitable that the countries controlling raw materials will desire to help themselves and their friends first.

"Moreover, whatever settlement is made it will be suitable only to the circumstances under which it is made and, as circumstances change, changes in the settlement will be necessary. As long as the possibility of dispute between nations continues, in other words as long as men and women are dominated by passion and ambition, and War is the only way of settling a dispute, all nations must live under the burden not only of having to engage in War from time to time but of being compelled to prepare for its possible outbreak. The crushing weight of modern armaments, the increasing evil of compulsory military service, the vast waste of wealth and effort involved in warlike preparation, these are blot on our civilisation of which every thinking individual must be ashamed.

War A Relic of Barbarism

"For these and similar reasons we are confident that a great attempt must be made to establish by some international organisation an alternative to war as a means of settling international disputes. After all, war is a relic of barbarism and just as law succeeded violence in individual disputes so we believe it is destined ultimately to replace war in the settlement of controversies between nations.

"If then we are asked what we are fighting for, we reply, as we have often replied, for a just and lasting peace and we believe that before peace can be hoped for three conditions must be fulfilled.

"In the first place the sanctity of treaties must be reestablished. Secondly, territorial settlement

must be secured, based on the right of self-determination or the consent of the governed.

"Lastly, we must seek by the creation of some international organisation to limit the burden of armaments and diminish the probability of War.

"On these conditions the British Empire would welcome peace and to secure these conditions its peoples are prepared to make even greater sacrifices than they have yet endured."

Landowne Approves Speech

London, January 6.—Lord Landowne, interviewed, expressed his satisfaction that Mr. Lloyd George had affirmed in the most distinct terms the principle that Great Britain has never aimed at the destruction of Germany as a Great Power but rather at turning her aside from the hopes and schemes of her military domination.

He agreed with the Premier in believing that a just and lasting peace could only be based on the three conditions specified by the Premier. The acceptance of these conditions by Germany would imply that the old spirit of military domination had been finally exorcised and such acceptance would be in itself an admission of defeat.

25,000 German Soldiers Revolt

(Continued from Page 1)

tion of its hostility to the Central Powers.

The Times states that no change has occurred in the attitude of the British Government to the Bolsheviks. No intimation has been received officially of the appointment of Litvinoff as Russian Plenipotentiary and the Bolshevik leaders have not asked the British Government to assent to his appointment. The Daily Mail states that Litvinoff says he will attempt to take possession of the Russian Embassy next week, but he might establish a new office.

Paris, January 6.—It is the intention of the French Government, according to Le Matin, to recognise shortly the independence of the Ukraine, as it has just done that of Finland.

One should see in these decisions a desire to remedy the anarchy of Russia by supporting in each region the strong governments which may be formed. The co-operation of all these different governments would strengthen the existence of the Russian Federation and make it durable.

Would Reduce Russian Officers

Tokio, January 7.—The Kokumai Agency learns from a reliable source that the Workmen's and Peasants' Delegates at a general meeting passed a resolution to deprive naval and military officers of their ranks and reduce them to privates. At present

there are over 30,000 in the Vladivostok Littoral. There is no foreign warship in the port and only one Russian gunboat, ten destroyers and one transport. Should the above resolution be carried out, the officers are expected to resist with force. General unrest prevails.

British Drive Teutons From Captured Sap

(Continued from Page 1)

Mexieres-les-Metz. All our machines have returned.

London, January 6.—Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports at noon: "We have recaptured the map eastward of Bullecourt which the enemy occupied yesterday morning."

Paris, January 4.—The official communiqué issued this afternoon reports: "An attempt made by the enemy to attack opposite Aspech in Upper Alsace completely failed. The Germans suffered appreciable losses."

Two enemy aeroplanes were brought down and six others fell in their own lines yesterday. Our air squadrons dropped 7,500 kilograms of bombs on the factories at Rombach and the railway stations at Metz-Sablons, Conflans, Argivalle, and other places.

London, January 6.—A German official communiqué reports: "We penetrated the enemy lines westward of Besonvaux and took numerous prisoners."

London, January 6.—Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig wires this evening that he has nothing special to report.

Brazil's New Minister Arrives In Shanghai

Brazil's new Minister to China, H. E. Alfredo de Almeida Brandao, arrived in Shanghai yesterday morning from America and is staying at the Astor House. He will depart for Peking tomorrow. A special car has been placed at his disposal by the Ministry of Communications.

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APPLY TO FILL BERTHS OF FOUR ENEMY PILOTS

Association Head, Petitioning
Court, Says There is Short-
age of Men Here

An application under the "Trading with the Enemy Act," touching on the retirement and replacing of four enemy pilots of the Shanghai Pilot Boat Co., Ltd., and Shanghai Licensed Pilot Association, was brought by Mr. D. L. Watson, managing director of the said company, before Judge Mr. Haviland de Baumarez in the British Supreme Court yesterday.

The matter affects Messrs. T. W. F. Mammen, H. R. Ahrens, H. Janniche and H. C. F. Kalkofen, whose licences were ordered cancelled by the Chinese government on August 14, 1917, and whose removal from duty, the application states, leaves an insufficient number of licensed pilots here to handle the duties of the port.

The court, after argument, held that the application must have the sanction of the entire board of directors instead of simply being made by the managing director and the case was adjourned until tomorrow.

Mr. J. Hays appeared in support of the petition and Mr. G. W. King as Custodian of enemy property. Mr. Hays stated that this was an original summons taken out under section 4 of the Trading with the Enemy Act (Amendment), 1914, and read the following affidavit by Mr. Watson:

"I, D. L. Watson, of 11 Yuen-mingyuen Road, Shanghai, master mariner, make oath and say as follows:—

"(1) I am a British subject and managing director of the Shanghai Pilot Boat Co., Ltd., hereinafter called the company, which is a limited liability company, registered under and in accordance with the Companies Ordinance of Hong-kong and carrying on business at Shanghai.

"(2) I am also manager of the Shanghai Licensed Pilots' Association, hereinafter referred to as the 'association'.

"(3) The capital of the company is Tia. 150,010.00 of Shanghai sycee, divided into 35 shares of Tia 4,286 each.

"(4) All the said 35 shares have been issued and 33 of the said shares are held by 33 individuals of various nationalities holding one share each, all of whom are licensed pilots, to whom licences as pilots have been issued by the Commissioner of Chinese Maritime Customs at Shanghai, for and on behalf of the government of China, and the two remaining shares, having been surrendered by retiring pilots, are held at the present time by the directors of the company, to be issued by them to two of the four candidates now serving their indentures of apprenticeship as hereinafter mentioned in paragraphs 8 and 9 hereof.

"(5) The said 33 individuals besides holding shares in the company are also members of and constitute the association.

"(6) The four individuals, T. W. F. Mammen, H. R. Ahrens, H. Janniche, and H. C. F. Kalkofen, referred to in this application, each and all of whom are subjects of the German Empire and enemies of the British Empire, were up to a recent date licensed pilots and members of the association and each is still the registered holder of one share in the company.

"(7) The licences granted to the said four enemies, as such licensed pilots as aforesaid, were cancelled by order of the government of China on August 14, 1917, and in consequence the number of pilots is at present insufficient properly to perform the duties of the port of Shanghai.

"(8) For this reason it has been

found necessary to fill the vacancies so occasioned by engaging four other master mariners as apprentices.

"(9) The indentures of the said four apprentices will terminate at the expiration of six months from their respective dates and the said four apprentices, on passing the requisite examination to the satisfaction of the pilot board, will then become fully qualified and licensed pilots and each of them will then be called upon to take up and pay for one share in the company.

"(10) In view of the fact that all the said 35 shares have already been issued as hereinbefore stated, and as the licences of the said four enemies have been cancelled, I am desirous of obtaining an order from this honorable court, vesting each and all of the said four shares, and the other moneys to which the said four enemies are entitled as members of the Association, in Gilbert Walter King, the officer designated by H.M. Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to perform the functions of the Custodian of Enemy Property, and that there may be conferred upon the said custodian such powers of cancelling, selling or otherwise dealing with the said shares as may seem proper.

"(11) The value of the said four shares and the other moneys to which the said four enemies are entitled as aforesaid is set forth in the account hereto annexed, which said account has been certified as correct by Messrs. Lowe, Bingham and Matthews, auditors and accountants."

In reply to a question by the court as to how Mr. Watson was entitled to move the court, Mr. Hays said that Mr. Watson's position was defined in article 102 of the Company's Articles of Association. Mr. Watson was not the only director of the Company. There were other directors in Shanghai, one of whom was of French nationality.

Mr. Haviland said he thought the other directors should be parties to the application.

"I did not think that would be necessary," replied Mr. Hays. "Mr. Watson is managing director, and by Articles 102 and 103, (2), he occupies both the position of secretary and manager. Of course if your Lordship makes that point I must ask leave to amend."

"Of course, I make it," said the Judge. "I am not going to make an order vesting property of their property unless I know that the application is made by some one who is entitled to make it."

Mr. Hays said that there was no doubt whatever that Mr. Watson had authority to proceed in this case, because the pilots, in their own business, had nobody but him to attend to their office, as they were always in and out of port, and the company appointed one man to hold the office of manager and secretary for a certain period. Mr. Watson, counsel understood, was giving up the secretarial work and was going to start again in piloting work.

"Have you got any resolution of the directors that this step should be taken?" asked the court.

"No, I have not," replied counsel. "I took my instructions from one of the members of the directorate, Mr. Vaughan, and he referred me to Mr. Watson as the managing director."

"Why does the company not move itself?" inquired the court. "There may be reasons which, as yet, I do not know of."

Mr. Hays replied that one reason was that the enemy subjects mentioned in the affidavit were themselves members of the company, and another reason was disclosed in article 7 of the company's articles which referred to certain events happening "on the death or retirement of a member." The enemy pilots in this case had had their licences cancelled by the Chinese Government, and they then must be considered as retiring pilots or pilots who had died.

"The fact that the company decided to treat these enemy pilots as if they had retired ought to have been put before the court on affidavit," said the Judge.

"I thought that that would be a matter for argument," replied Mr. Hays.

In the course of further discussion the court mentioned that the amount of property to which the enemy pilots might be entitled depended on the construction of the word "retirement."

"There is no doubt that retiring pilots have a right to their money," said Mr. Hays.

"What I ask is, why does Mr. Watson move the Court and not the company?" said Mr. Haviland.

"Because, according to his duties as managing director and secretary, he is the person to commence proceedings," replied counsel. "I refer the court to Article 103."

"According to the Articles he

may do certain things with the sanction of the board" held the court.

"Then we must produce the sanction of the board?"

"Yes," said the court.

"My idea in putting Mr. Watson forward is that he is the man who conducts all the company's matters ashore," explained Mr. Hays.

"I don't see that Mr. Watson has authority to represent the company in this matter," stated the court.

"Then I ask for an adjournment so that I can produce the sanction of the board," said counsel.

"And at the same time you might fill up the other gaps to which I have referred," suggested the court.

"It is quite clear that we have not got sufficient material before the court at the present time to make the order applied for. I do not want to make any difficulty in the way of the company getting their order, but they must first put themselves in order. They must show that Mr. Watson is in fact acting for the company—strictly."

Britain Plans To Check Slaughtering Of Cattle

Food Controller Also Issues Regulations For Supply Of Milk To Infants

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 4.—Official: The Central Advisory Committee on Meat Supplies is generally of opinion that the position resulting from the shortage of fat cattle will shortly improve. Recently owing to shortage of food-stuffs cattle have not been fattened as usual and large quantities have been slaughtered.

The Committee predict that new regulations which are being brought into force will check excessive slaughtering. Meanwhile the supply of beef must be reduced by one-half, which demands from all consumers the greatest economy. Steps are being taken to prevent excessive slaughtering of sheep.

The butchers of the United Kingdom are being organised into associations to assist Lord Rhonda in the fair distribution of meat and to provide a foundation for an efficient system of rationing. The Government first took over control of all fat cattle reaching the markets and supplies will be allocated proportionately among the buyers. The next step is to fix a quota for each area and each individual butcher.

The Food Controller has ordered that from January 21, children under 18 months of age are to be allowed not more than 1½ pints of milk per day, between 18 months and five years a pint per day, while invalids are allowed the quantity recommended by their medical advisers. The Food Committees are to decide whether this scheme is necessary in their own area.

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NOTICE

Is hereby given that on the 22nd day of the 9th moon 6th Year of the Republic of China, the undersigned has deposited for safe keeping with the Shanghai Mow Yih Savings Bank (上海貿易銀行) 554 share certificates of the Han Yih Ping Iron and Coal Company (漢冶萍公司) valued at \$27,700.00. The said Bank has issued to me a receipt for the same, stamped with the chop of the said Bank. Notwithstanding my repeated demands for the return of the said 554 share certificates, the said Bank has neglected and failed to comply with my demands. It rouses my suspicion. In addition to written notices given to the said Han Yih Ping Iron and Coal Company, I hereby cause a list of the names of share holders, the number of shares each holds and the number and letter of each share to be published in this paper so as to bring this matter before the attention of the business community. Now steps have been taken to deal with the said Bank, asking the said shares be returned within a limited period.

SUNG TSO CHING (孫楚卿)

Name of Shareholder.	Letter & Number.	No. of Shares.
Sung Pah Hong.....(優字) Yeu	1-40	200
(孫伯宏)		
Kong Kee.....(普字) Poo	3312	16
(恭記)		
Ying Kee.....(創字) Tsong	3014	24
(運記)		
Shing Koo.....(優字) Yeu	1740	30
(金記)		
Fo Tsun Sz Oh.....(普字) Poo	36	15
(富春書屋)		
Sung Tai Kee.....(普字) Poo	3391	1
(孫泰記)		
Yue Kee.....(普字) Poo	4516	3
(餘記)		
Sung Zoong Ming.....(創字) Tsong	4674	2
(孫仲明)		
.....(普字) Poo	4672	4
.....(創字) Tsong	5	7
.....(優字) Yeu	41-60	100
.....(普字) Poo	62-64	30
.....(普字) Poo	3311	11
.....(普字) Poo	29	3
.....(普字) Poo	61	3
.....(普字) Poo	28	5
Ding Kee.....(普字) Poo	4672	4
(定記)		
Total.....	554	

16493

CHEN PI-KWANG'S NAVY BOMBARDS GEN. MOK

Latter Loses One Wife And One
Child; Had Executed 40 Of
Gen. Li's Men

Regular Pacific Service In The China Press

Hongkong, January 5.—Arrivals from Canton report that gun-boats and destroyers yesterday morning bombarded the city for several hours. The firing ceased at 5 a.m. The casualties, probably, are unimportant. Various reasons are assigned for this extraordinary occurrence none of which can be substantiated.

The Canton authorities have mounted machine-guns at Talsatau railway-station with the object of repelling attacks. Travellers have not been molested and the city is quiet.

Hongkong, January 6.—The China Mail learns from a very well-informed quarter that the fighting at Canton was due to a difference between the Pacificing Commissioner, Li Fuh-ling, and General Mok, the Military Governor.

It appears that General Mok ordered the arrest of about 70 of Li's men, the latter being accused by General Mok of acting as spies. When General Li heard of their arrests he offered

A TIME FOR STRONG NERVES.

Many people are worrying seriously over the high cost of living, and to all, war time, with its excitement and hysteria, is a trial to the strongest nerves. To those whose nervous system are not down by overwork or worry, to those who are on the verge of neurasthenia, it is a time of danger.

There is no tonic for the nerves that is not a tonic for every other part of the body. There is no form of debility that does not rob the nerves of nourishment. The remedy, therefore, for nervous breakdown is a tonic that will build up the general health, revitalize the blood, and enable it to carry to the nerves the elements that they need.

Dr. Williams' pink pills are an ideal tonic for this condition, because they are non-alcoholic, and non-nutritive, patients should avoid alcohol and other stimulants. These pills give strength and steady the nerves because they build up the blood, which can then do its work of invigorating the system.

The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co. has published a FREE book on nervous disorders that contains a chapter on neurasthenia. Send for a copy, addressing your post card to 96 Ezechuen Road, Shanghai.

But do not hesitate to begin Dr. Williams' pink pills, for you can readily obtain them from any dealer; or post free, one bottle \$1.50, six bottles \$8, from the above address.

security for the men if they were released. General Mok refused and promptly had forty of the prisoners shot.

Subsequently Li conferred with Admiral Chen Pi-kwang, whereupon the gun-boats were ordered to fire on Kunyanshan, where General Mok and his staff are quartered. The order was carried out at 3 o'clock yesterday morning. Twenty houses were damaged and two shots fell in General Mok's house, killing one of his wives and one of his children. General Mok did not reply to the firing as he was not aware of the position of the gun-boats.

After the bombardment the gun-boats left Canton.

PRESIDENT FENG'S BIRTHDAY

The birthday of President Feng falls on today. The military and civil authorities of Nanking have raised a sum of \$1,500 to be subscribed to the Tientsin Relief Fund in place of sending a gift to the Chief Executive.

News Item:—

"HERE is a tire performance that is apt to hold the record for many a day to come.

"A MOTOR stage between San Pedro and Redondo, California, has a car equipped with United States tires. When one of these tires had run 28,411 miles and was brought in to be re-treated, the local press sat up and took intense interest in this "wonder" tire. On November 3rd, when a total of 38,249 miles was reached, crowds were waiting at each end of the stage route to witness the performance."



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INSPIRING SERVICES HELD IN ALLIED INTERCESSION

At Cathedral And Churches
Congregations Meet In Prayer
For War's Success

"A Message from the King" said Sir Everard Fraser, the Consul General for Great Britain. And then he read to a big congregation assembled in Holy Trinity Cathedral, the proclamation of King George, calling upon his loyal subjects to set apart January 6—the first Sunday of the new year—as a day of prayer, praise and intercession for the Allied nations now fighting for a civilisation, that found its expression in a disciplined self liberty.

"We have made great sacrifices, and we are now entering upon the most difficult period of the struggle, when even greater sacrifices will be demanded," ran the proclamation, and the great answer of the crowds of worshippers to the Consul General's cry:

"God Save King George—long live the King; may the King live for ever," was taken enough of true loyalty.

The King's proclamation seemed to ask for a union of worship, and the remarkable note about a remarkable service was the effort made by the Cathedral faculty to demand a united service of praise and prayer.

The National Anthem preceded the Litany, and as hymns and psalm and Bible passage succeeded one another, it impressed one as being a great crescendo, taking thoughts from a beloved earthly king, to the realms of the 'King of Kings' whose throne is set in the heart of every good man.

The organist had chosen Stanford's arrangement to the well known hymn "O God our help in ages past," and the free accompaniment of the organ absolutely called for a response from the congregation, who in unison sang:

"O God our help in ages past,
Our hope for years to come,
Our shelter from the stormy blast,
And our steady help at home."

And here and there in the hymns the organ was still, the congregation silent, and only the choir was to be heard in a sweet four part harmony, giving contrast to the unison, and again calling for a harmony of volume.

The Dean from the pulpit called upon the people to praise God; to praise Him for the endurance of the soldiers; to praise Him for the cheerfulness of the wounded; to praise Him for the sympathy of those who ministered to the suffering and to praise Him for the glorious sacrifice of the sacred dead. The Dean's exhortation was extraordinarily convincing. As he called upon his people to offer their service of praise, the earnestness of the speaker and the power of his subject, made his words pass from the expression of prose, to the inspiration of verse.

January 4 is a date long to be remembered, not for a choir's music, a King's proclamation, a congregation's singing, but rather for a spiritual atmosphere of deep devotion.

Inspiring services were also held at the Union Church, St. Joseph's Church and at the Synagogue Beth El during the day. At the former the Rev. C. E. Darwent and the Rev. M. T. Stauffer made addresses and special hymns were sung, one of these being an original New Year's Hymn written by the Rev. William Darwent of Bognor. Mass was offered at 10 a.m. at St. Joseph's and at the Synagogue the Rabbi A. E. Abraham, of the Shearith Israel Synagogue, conducted an impressive service.

NORWAY LOST 434 SHIPS, OF 700,000 TONS, IN 1918

(Reuters Agency War Service)
London, January 5.—The revised totals of Norwegian losses last year owing to the War show that 434 ships totalling 700,000 tons were sunk and 666 lives lost.

TOKUGAWA RETURNING

(Reuters Agency War Service)
Tokio, January 7.—Mr. Tokugawa, a Secretary to the Japanese Legation at Peking, left today.

LORD READING TO U. S.?

(Reuters Agency War Service)
London, January 5.—The Daily Chronicle says that Lord Reading may be appointed British Ambassador at Washington.

News Briefs

The Union Church Literary and Social Guild opens its 1918 season tomorrow when Mr. Charles Kline will deliver a lecture on "Mme. Roland and the French Revolution."

Prof. A. H. Sayce, LL.D., D.D., will lecture on "Jerusalem" at 5.30 p.m. at the Palace Hotel Thursday under the auspices of the Royal Asiatic Society. Sir Everard Fraser, K.C.M.G., will preside over the meeting.

Captain E. H. Rymer, naval attaché of the British Legation, Tokio, left with Mrs. Rymer for England on December 29. Captain Rymer will offer his services for the front as soon as he arrived in England.

Among the passengers leaving for Hongkong yesterday were Mr. and Mrs. Dodwell and Messrs. D. Landale and T. S. Forrest. Among those arriving here on the s.s. Tuckoo Sunday were Mr. and Mrs. J. Liddell and Miss Astill.

M. Henri Bourgeois, the French Consul-General at Tientsin, will leave his post for several weeks on a special mission.

Mr. W. Miller, formerly of the Tientsin branch of Messrs. Butterfield and Swire, writes from Warham that he is there on a machine gun and gunnery course, having passed a tank and six-pounder course previously. He is now a full-fledged subaltern in the Tank Corps.

In view of the congestion of litigation at the Mixed Court, the consular body has appointed Mr. Chang Kien-wen, to be the fifth magistrate of the court. Mr. Chang was connected with the Chihli Bureau of Foreign Affairs during the Boxer Rebellion when he did much for the welfare of the Allied troops. He has been acting as the Chief of Police of Fukien Province recently.

BRITISH GAIN A MILE NORTH OF JERUSALEM

(Reuters Agency War Service)
London, January 4.—An official despatch from Palestine reports a further advance of over a mile of part of General Sir Edmund Allenby's forces northward of Jerusalem.

A bombing raid was carried out on Afulah, direct hits being obtained on rolling-stock, hangers and camps. One machine was shot down.

Paris, January 5.—General Sir Edmund Allenby has decided that the French contingents will mount guard twice a week at the sanctuaries of Jerusalem and Bethlehem and also that the French Muslim riflemen from North Africa will take their turn in mounting guard at the Mosque of Omar.

London, January 6.—The War Office reports that the Arabs of the Hedjaz recently made a successful raid on the railway southward of Maan and also prisoners of the garrison of an important post further south.

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Expense Of Minstrels Nearly All Assured

Funds Raised Among American Firms; Any Overlooked May Still Contribute

The Committee of the American Company, S.V.C., that has had the work of soliciting funds for the Minstrel Show to be given on Washington's birthday and the day after, February 22 and 23, wishes to announce that the requisite amount covering the expenses of the production has practically all been raised.

Mr. G. J. Petrocelli, chairman of this committee stated yesterday that in case any American firms had been overlooked by the committee, their contributions can be sent to him at No. 6 Kiang Road. The entire gross receipts of the show will be turned over to the Allied War Relief Funds and local charities.

Rehearsals for the production are going forward under direction of Mr. Raynes with most satisfactory progress.

TUCHUNS INSIST PEKING BEAT SOUTH BY FORCE

Tsao Kun's Vanguard Reported In Skirmish With Rebels In Hupeh

The militant Tuchuns have become very active following President Feng's refusal to restore the old Parliament, according to the Chinese press. Another military conference was held Tuesday in Tientsin, after which Tuchun Tsao Kun of Chihli demanded that the Central Government cancel the order for an armistice and definitely announce its policy of armed suppression of the South. The vanguard of Tsao's expeditionary force, it is reported, have already engaged in a skirmish at Tsao-yang, Hupeh, with the revolutionary forces under General Li Tien-chai.

On the other hand, Premier Wang Shih-chien, is now resolved to resign from his office as his peace plans have entirely fallen through. He tendered his resignation personally when he called on President Feng Saturday and recommended Minister of Foreign Affairs Li Chen-hai to succeed him.

Attributing the cause of discontinuation of peace negotiations to the unreasonable demands of the South-West, the Central Government telegraphed to Tuchun Li Shun of Kiangsu, Sunday, informing the latter that Peking considers further peace proposals inadvisable, although the administration had wished for and ardently advocated an amicable settlement.

From the militant faction, it is learned that Tuchun Wang Chuan-yuan of Hupeh has also favored war against the South, and is reported to have asked the Central Government to hasten troops to his province in order to subjugate Generals Li Tien-chai and Shih Hsin-chuan, the two division commanders who have declared their independence of him.

Mr. Chang Tsong-hai, Chinese Minister to Tokio, in a telegram to Peking, Sunday, reported that the question of the establishment of civil administration in Shanghai has been brought to the notice of the Japanese government and it is expected that an amicable settlement will be effected. Baron G. Hayashi, the Japanese Minister to Peking, will return to his post before the 15th inst.

CHARITY MATCH YIELDS \$858 TO DOOR OF HOPE

Mr. M. B. Anderson, Honorary Secretary of the Marine Engineers' Charity Football Cup Match, has received the following letter, acknowledging the receipt of \$858, being the proceeds of the game played on Boxing Day, from Mrs. A. G. Parrott, Hon. Secretary and Treasurer of the Door of Hope:

Dear Sir.—On behalf of the Committee and Staff of the "Door of Hope," it is my privilege to acknowledge with deep gratitude the sum of \$858.00 received from you, being the proceeds of the Charity Football Match played on Boxing Day. We keenly appreciate the generosity of those who bought tickets for that match in such bitterly cold weather, and were willing to give the money whether they enjoyed the play or not. The brave players also deserve hearty thanks. We should like these generous friends to know that the substantial sum you were able to forward to the "Door of Hope" has largely enabled us to more than meet our obligations at the close of the year, and has brought cheer and encouragement to all those engaged in this work.

We wish also to acknowledge the faithfulness of God, who has through this channel so abundantly supplied our needs at the present time.

The past year has been one of many trials and difficulties, but through Divine grace they have been met, borne, and surmounted, and at its close we are full of praise for all.

With our united thanks to the Marine Engineers' Club, to those who played the Football Match and who purchased tickets, and also to yourself, Believe me, Yours faithfully,

C. M. Parrott (Mrs. A. G.)
Hon. Sec. and Treasurer,
Door of Hope.

The statement of account is appended:

To Gate receipts and Sale of Tickets \$905.00

Total \$905.00

W. S. Campbell.

By Printing Tickets and Posters \$38.50

By Coolie hire \$5.00
Cash Paid to Door of Hope. \$858.00
Total \$905.00

M. B. Anderson,
Hon. Secretary and Treasurer.
Audited and Found Correct.
The sum raised by this series of matches now totals \$7,929.98.

Shipping Items

The C.M. s.s. Kiangwan left Hankow for Shanghai on Saturday.
The C.N. s.s. Sunning left Hongkong for Shanghai on Sunday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Siangyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Saturday.

The I.C. s.s. Eang left Hongkong for Shanghai on Friday.

The C.N. s.s. Tungting left Hankow for Shanghai on Sunday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Tachang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Sunday.

The I.C. s.s. Loongwo left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Chungking left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangwan will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Poyang will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The I.C. s.s. Luenho will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Siangyang Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The K.M.A. s.s. Kenkou Maru (chartered) left Chinwangtao for Shanghai on Sunday.

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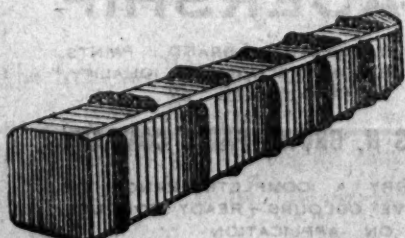
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WEATHER
Fine and weather. Very strong mon-
soon in the south.

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE
SHANGHAI, JANUARY 8, 1918

Mr. Lloyd George's Speech

Mr. Lloyd George, in the admirable re-statement of the Allied war aims, which we publish this morning, makes it very clear that the British Empire proposes to stand by its faithful Allies to the last man and the last dollar. "We mean to stand by the French Democracy to the death in the demand they make for reconsideration of the great wrong of 1871," he declares. The British Empire through him also supports the claims of Belgium, Italy, Serbia, Rumania and Montenegro.

But when it comes to Russia, Mr. Lloyd George naturally hesitates and holds judgment in suspense. What is to become of that vast country if she prove unfaithful? The British Premier isn't able to answer. He doesn't know, nor does anyone else know. There are some indications in the news, however, as to what is likely to happen to Russia if Trotsky, Lenin & Co. take the final, dread step, and to the extent of their power, place their great country with its vast resources on the side of Germany and against the Allies, by signing a separate and ignominious peace.

These news indications are that in the end there will be no Russia. Already the new Finnish Republic has been recognised by Sweden and France, and France is further preparing to recognise the independence of the Ukraine Republic. That of course, is only a starter. Mr. Lloyd George comes out definitely for an independent Poland. This, in his own words, "to be comprised of all the genuinely Polish elements who desire to form part," and may be interpreted as meaning that in his opinion the rule of self-determination should extend not only to Russian Poland but to German and Austrian Poland.

In a general way this phase of the speech seems to us, however considerably worded, to amount to this: That if the Russian Revolution, having freed itself from the Tsar, thinks it is doing a brilliant thing by enslaving itself to the Kaiser, and incidentally, deserting the free democracies of the world, all of which have made the same fight it has made to win their freedom; if this particular Revolution thinks it is doing a brilliant thing by betraying itself and the other democracies, it is, after all, not worthy of the name it bears and thus not worth saving. The real free democracies will fight on until they attain their aim, as they always have done; they will fight on whether Russia is with them or not and when they have won there will be some more democracies in the world, the German and Austrian and Hungarian democracies, but where will the great Russian Democracy that we expected, sympathised with and helped—where will that be? And where will the men who betrayed that democracy be?

"If the present rulers of Russia take action independent of the Allies," warns Mr. Lloyd George, "we have no means of intervening to arrest the catastrophe which will assuredly befall Russia. She can only be saved by her own people."

Schiff Warns Against Mistakes Of European Finance

AMERICAN finance of the future was warned last month to avoid certain mistakes that have been made in recent years by England, and more particularly by France, in the course of an address, of which the following is a part, delivered by Jacob H. Schiff to the Bond Club of New York, an

Germany Unlikely To Be Starved

There are signs that it will soon be possible to deduce the food competence of Germany from first hand knowledge. Hitherto the difficulty has been to get definite information. The British Medical Journal recently published a leading article on the rations of Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and Turkey, which it revises this week in an editorial note: "We are now able to give some additional and more precise details in regard to the ration of bread and potatoes in Germany. The Imperial bread ration in Germany is 2,000 grams a week; that is to say 285 grams a day. In Berlin it is 1,950 grams a week (278 grams a day). In Hamburg 1,600 grams a week, in Essen 2,000 grams a week. Bread grain is milled up to 94 per cent. The Imperial potato ration is 3,500 grams a week, or 500 grams a day."

These facts are of great significance. They are precise and authentic, as are the following, stated by the same high authority: During October the potato ration dropped slightly. In Germany it was 450 grams a day, in Austria 1,000, while in Holland it was 3,000 grams. If these rations are translated into ordinary language the layman will get a clearer notion of their meaning. Those who know what a gram is will understand that 450 grams is about 14 ounces, which is the average daily portion of the German adult, for children and babies have other allowances. Now the food value of six ounces of potato or an ordinary helping is 155 calories, so that the October ration gave each German a "portion" of potatoes at each meal. The food value of three ounces of bread, in ordinary allowance at a mixed meal, is 222 calories.

So far the German ration is satisfactory though meager. It is in meat and fat that it shows a decided lack. The meat ration has fallen to 250 grams, or about eight ounces a week. In Holland the meat ration is even lower, being 200 grams a week. It is stated that these are the weekly rations and that extreme economy may be realised when they are contrasted with the voluntary meat ration in Great Britain, which is now 1,130 grams a week. In regard to fat the case is still worse. In Germany fat is rationed to 90 grams a week, in Austria to 120 and in Holland to 50. These are maximum amounts in three countries that are all within the ring fence of the blockade. These figures may be considered accurate, as a glance at other reports will show. Thus the Figaro of October 31, in an article on the German rations of that month, says that the situation as regards potatoes and beet sugar is good. These are two staple food-stuffs.

The truth about the German food position may be gathered from a reading of the Scandinavian press, particularly the Swedish. Taking papers that cannot be called pro-German, the Social Demokraten, for example, and the Göteborgs Handels- och Sjöfartstidning, the careful inquirer finds that a comparison of the weight of bread allowed in countries rationed compulsorily or voluntarily shows that the differences are not very great, whether the nation is belligerent or neutral. Expressed in grams the weight is: In Germany, 280 grams a day; in Austria, 380; in Switzerland, 250; in Holland, 254; in Denmark, 315; in Sweden, 280; in France and Italy, 250, and in Great Britain, 259.

The exceptions among belligerent countries are Bulgaria and Turkey. In the former the weight of bread allowed daily is said to be as high as 500 grams, and in Turkey as low as 180, but the potato is not much used in Bulgaria, and probably more rice is consumed by the Turks than by other nations of Europe. French authorities are now recommending the more general use of rice. A few countries or States appear to have no rations. The position in Finland, for example, must be exceedingly grave, as a long leading article in the Helsingfors Hufvudstadsbladet shows. The picture is dark, but luckily no rations in figures are given, and the impression is therefore vague.

Can anybody say why and from what point of view the food ration of Germany is starvation? Americans believe that Germany will be reduced in this way, but the Teuton newspapers boast that Germany produces four-fifths of what she consumes. The meat and fat ration is insufficient, but trade notices in the Social Demokraten and other papers show that she is getting herring and mackerel, which are nutritious substitutes for meat, and marmalade, coffee substitutes, bacon, lard and butter. Germany produces a great deal of nutritious food in the form of cabbage, rye, lentils and turnips. The fact is that one of

A Never-To-Be-Forgotten Day In Brussels

Mr. Hugh S. Gibson, the First Secretary of the American Legation at Brussels when Germany invaded it in 1914, gives in the "N.Y. World's Work" and "Land and Water," a great chapter of history which takes us back to the first day of the war.

On Sunday, August 2, 1914, he writes from Brussels:—
"On the way back from the Legation this evening I saw Von Below, the German Minister, driving home from the Foreign Office to his Legation. He passed close to me, and I saw that the perspiration was standing out on his forehead. He held his hat in his hand and puffed at a cigarette like a mechanical toy, blowing out jerky clouds of smoke. He looked neither to left nor right, and failed to give me his usual ceremonious bow."

"He is evidently not at ease about the situation, although he continues to figure in the newspapers as stating that all is well, that Germany has no intention of setting foot on Belgian soil, and that all Belgium has to do is to keep calm."

Germany's Ordeal Ultimatum
"August 3, 1914.—According to the news which was given me when I got out of bed this morning, the German Minister last night presented to the Belgian Government an ultimatum demanding the right to send German troops across Belgium to attack France."

"He was evidently returning from this pleasant duty when I saw him last night, for the ultimatum seems to have been presented at seven o'clock."

The King presided over a Cabinet Council, which sat all night, and when the twelve hours given by the ultimatum had expired at seven this morning a flat refusal was sent to the German Legation.

"Arrangements were got under way as the Council sat to defend the frontiers of the country against aggression."

Mr. Gibson then describes the great scene in the Belgian Parliament on August 4, 1914, when the King of the Belgians made an historic speech to his people.

"First came the staff of the King and members of his household. Then the Queen, accompanied by the Royal children, in an open daumont. The cheering for the Queen was full-throated, and with no sign of doubt because of her Bavarian birth and upbringing, she is looked on as a Belgian Queen and no-hing else."

"After the Queen came a carriage or two with members of the Royal family and the Court. Finally the King on horseback. He was in the field uniform of a lieutenant-general, with no decorations and none of the ceremonial trappings usual on such occasions as a speech from the throne. He was followed by a few members of his staff, who also looked as though they were meant more for business than for dress parade."

"As the King drew near and dismounted, the cheering burst forth with twice its former volume, and in a frantic demonstration of loyalty hats and sticks were thrown into the air."

"Our places were not ten feet from the throne, and we could not have better placed."

The Queen Enters
"The Queen came in quietly from one side and took a throne to the left of the throne, after acknowledging a roaring welcome from the members of the two Houses. When the cheering had subsided, the King walked in alone from the right, bowed gravely to the assembly, and walked quickly to the dais above and behind the throne."

"With a businesslike gesture he tossed his cap on to the dais before him and threw his white cravat loosely into it—then drew out his speech and read it."

"At first his voice was not very steady, but he soon controlled it and read the speech to the end in a voice that was vibrating with emotion but without any oratory of heroes. He went straight to the vital need for union between all factions and all parties, between the French, Flemish, and Walloon races, between Catholics, Liberals, and Socialists, in a determined resistance to the attack upon Belgian independence."

The House could contain itself for only a few minutes at a time, and as every point was driven home they burst into frantic cheering. When the King, addressing himself directly to the members of Parliament, said: "Are you determined at any cost to maintain the sacred heritage of our ancestors?" the whole Chamber burst into a roar, and from the Socialist side came cries of, "At any cost, by death if need be."

A Kingly Figure
"It was simple and to the point—a mainly speech—and as he delivered it he was a kingly figure, fighting for the sake of honor what he knew to be the gravest danger that could ever come to his country and his people. When he had finished he bowed to the Queen, then to the Parliament, and then walked quickly out of the room, while the assembly roared again. The Senators and Deputies swarmed about the King on his way out, cheering and trying to shake him by the hand—and none were more at pains to voice their devotion than the Socialists."

settled itself to hear him he brushed away the tears that had started to his eyes.

"He first read the German ultimatum, which was received quietly but with indignation and anger which was with difficulty suppressed. Without commenting upon the German note, he then read the reply, which had been handed to the German Minister. This was followed by a final note delivered by the German Minister this morning, stating that 'in view of the refusal of the King to accede to the well intentioned proposals of the Emperor, the Imperial

Government, greatly to its regret, was obliged to carry out by force of arms the measures indispensable to its security.' At the reading these documents he made a short and ringing speech, full of fire, which was repeatedly interrupted by cheers. When he came down from the tribune he was surrounded by cheering Senators and Deputies struggling to shake his hand and express their approval of his speech."

"As we came out some of the colleagues were gathered about, debating whether they should go over to the Palace and ask to take leave of the King. They were saved that labor, however, for the King had stepped into a motor and was already speeding to the General Headquarters, which had been set up nobody knows where. That looks like business," concludes Mr. Gibson.

It was in the evening of that day that Great Britain declared war on Germany.

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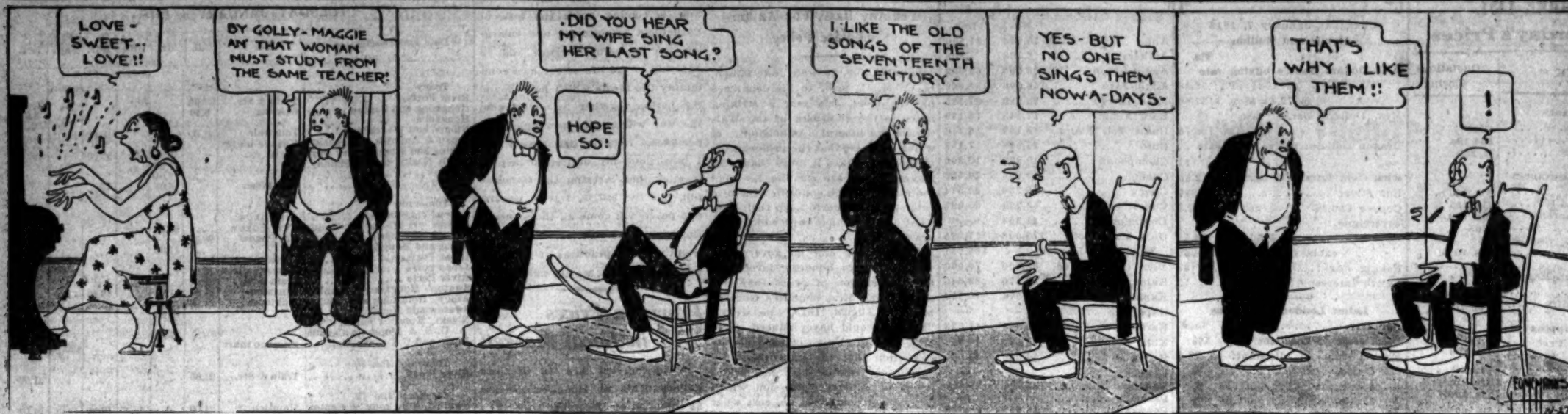
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Bringing Up Father



By George McManus

Love, Home and Table Topics
By Clever WritersDaily Home Magazine Page A Good Page to Read in the
Leisure Hour

All Over The World

It fell, happily, to Mr. Lloyd George, in the tribute paid by romance, he turned to the old days of chivalry and romance and linked up the knighthood of the air with that of Bayard and Galahad.

A pathfinding motor truck is en route from Detroit to the Atlantic Coast. Over the route it shall select, 10,000 auto trucks, built for war service, will follow in a steady

stream through the winter, spring and summer. These trucks, by moving themselves and moving vast quantities of war supplies at the same time, will greatly relieve the pressure on the railroads. The next thing is to get them quickly over to France. And this will be done.

There was a bustling scene in the Rue Ste. Anne on the day of the New York mayoral election. Parisians had an opportunity of seeing their American friends, soldiers, sailors, and civilians, performing civic duty far from home, and in unusual circumstances indeed! They came in large numbers to Number 10 of the old French street, and were watched by a crowd of sightseers. Ceaselessly the automobiles filed up, men in the large-brimmed hats recorded their vote, and went away again. Parisians were astonished, interested, impressed.

That the people of the United States handle their money somewhat carelessly would seem to be established by the fact that the Comptroller of the Currency, at Washington, last year redeemed and destroyed soiled and mutilated paper currency to the face value of \$464,000,000. There was talk some time ago, by the way, of setting up a money-mending and money-laundering plant in the United States Treasury. In fact, some laundered money was returned to circulation, but it had a faded, washed-out appearance, did not seem quite genuine, and was anything but popular. Just now the Secretary of the Treasury is asking the bank officials to use old money as long as possible before ordering new, so as to save the cost of paper and printing. This would indicate that Mr. Hoover has been slipping some quiet hints on war economies over to Mr. McAdoo.

The great city of London, as everybody knows, has its many secluded, quiet, restful little spots to which the people of even its busiest and noisiest quarters, in search of peace, may now and then resort, but, judging from the columns of the London newspapers, the city never

knew what real silence meant until it began to realize the environment of Colonel Edward M. House, U. S. A.

Villa, or whoever it is that goes by his name, or acts for him, appears to be able to obtain war supplies from the United States with little difficulty, while the constitutional Government of Mexico pleads in vain for some open expression and tangible evidence of sympathy. In the last analysis, it is quite as important to the United States as to Mexico that lawlessness shall be rooted out in the latter country, especially since the present outbreak of disorder is manifestly the work of German agents recently resident in the northern Republic.

Warm woolen petticoats are to be sent, in lots of tens of thousands, to the peasant women of France by the manufacturers and jobbers of the United States. This philanthropy is entirely unofficial, and has heretofore been kept a close secret.

There is, however, no longer any reason for concealing, from the nation or the world, information concerning so kindly and generous an act. Promoted and managed by business men, in a business way, it has a practical side to it which none will appreciate more keenly than the peasant heroines of France.

Touching upon the refusal of Springfield, Mass., to hear Fritz Kreisler at the present time, a resident of the neighboring section of Chicopee Falls writes to the Republican: "Music does not belong to any one country—it has no country." True, but just now the Government of one country, Germany, seems to have a pretty strong hold on the musicians and their friends in the United States. And this is where the whole trouble lies. What the people of the United States object to is not music, but the use to which music is put, and has for some time been put, by an enemy nation.

Mr. Leif Jones And The Premier

Manchester, England—Mr. Leif Jones, M. P., who presided at the annual council meeting of the United Kingdom Alliance, which was held at the Central Hall, Manchester, to accept the Prime Minister to act up to his declarations on behalf of temperance.

They were not assembled, Mr. Leif Jones said, to advocate some vague measures of temperance reform. The liquor traffic wasted their resources, and that was the irresistible logic of the case. Members of the United Kingdom Alliance had reason to expect great things of the new Government. Mr. Lloyd George had declared they had three enemies—Germany, Austria and drink, and that the greatest of the three was drink. Mr. Lloyd George had begun his public life upon the Alliance platform. He was no longer in a subordinate position, but was Prime Minister with

a small Cabinet specially devised for swift action. He knew their irresistible case, and had they not a right, the speaker asked, to expect swift, decisive action? They had been disappointed. They had looked for firmness, and had found irresolution, for clearness of vision and had found obscurity of action, for thoroughness, and had found one-half, one-quarter, one-eighth measure. They had looked for a straight course, and they had found there was a casting about for bypaths which did not lead to the goal of prohibition, but led no man knew where.

In receiving one of their deputations Mr. Lloyd George had asked Mr. Leif Jones what he would do if he were Prime Minister, and his reply had been, "I would not become Prime Minister, unless I had a free hand to deal with this question." He challenged contradiction from the Prime Minister to the fact that the temperance organizations had been given no opportunity of solving the question in 1915. The responsibility for the failure of 1915 surely did not rest with any organization, but with the man who had the ear of the country, who dared to speak strongly to the country and to the King, who was in high office at the time, and who, with responsibility and power in his hands, had failed to produce any

results, whatever. He stated that the Government had wanted to shift the responsibility from their shoulders to that of the workmen by saying that the workmen of England would not stand prohibition, and that strikes were being produced because the quantity of drink was being lessened, but they had never put the case to the workmen.

They had seen Mr. Lloyd George in office for 12 months, and the strong words spoken by him remained words, words, nothing but words. State purchase was so monstrous in the present state of their finances that no bill which advocated it could possibly have a second reading in the House of Commons. He declared that the whole empire was turning upon the mother country for its failure to handle the liquor trade.

Mr. Leif Jones then moved the adoption of the report, which was seconded by the Canon Masterman. Mr. R. B. Batty of Manchester, formerly hon. secretary, opposed the part of the report which supported a policy of unconditional and indiscriminate opposition to proposals for state purchase. He defended Mr. Lloyd George, whom he considered had been unfairly and unjustly attacked. No one, he declared, had more bravely stated the facts about drink than Mr. Lloyd George. In reply to this, Mr. Leif Jones denied that he had attacked the Prime Minister unfairly. "The challenge I uttered in February I now repeat," he said, "and in the face of the nation I await the Prime Minister's answer."

A resolution was then moved by the Rev. Henry Fraser of Liverpool, calling upon the Government to prohibit the manufacture, importation, and common sale of intoxicating liquor during the remainder of the war, and the period of demobilization. The resolution was carried.

Other motions were also adopted expressing sympathy with the objects of the national educational prohibition campaign, reaffirming opposition to any scheme that involved state ownership, appealing to the new elections to join the United Kingdom Alliance, and supporting the demand of the Trade Union Congress that all liquor shops should be closed on election days.

At the evening meeting held in the Free Trade Hall, the Bishop of Lincoln was in the chair. He spoke of the drink trade as being one of the greatest national obstacles to the demands for housing and education. They now had, he said, a Minister of Education who knew something about education, and the country must play up to him. A resolution was carried in favor of prohibition.

Siccawei Weather Report

6.—Fine, very dry and cold weather in our regions. Fresh to strong winter monsoon on the coast. The ankydrome perseveres over Central China. The depression of the Pechili Bay moves towards the Sea of Japan.

7.—Fine, dry, cold weather. Barometer rising again. Light N.W. breeze.

Monday, January 7, 1918.

WEATHER 4 a.m. 9 a.m.

Bar. at Centg., mm.	775.34	775.35
Bar. at Centg., inches.	29.53	29.53
Variation mm. for 24h.	12.55	11.47
Variation mm. for 12h.	18.98	0.58
Wind—Direction	NNW	NNW
Wind—Kilom per hour	9	10
Wind—Miles	5.5	6.2
Temperature—Cen	-8.7	-2.4
Temperature—Fah	26.9	27.7
Humidity: co	100	76
Nebulosity 5-10	0	0
Rainfall mm	0	0
Rainfall inches	0	0

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Banks	
H. K. and S. B.	\$52 1/2
Chartered	\$24 1/2
Russo-Asiatic	R. 250
Marine Insurance	
Canton	Tls. 300 S.
North China	Tls. 115
Union of Canton	Tls. 760
Yankee	\$205
Far Eastern Ins. Co.	
Ltd.	Tls. 10 B.
Fire Insurance	
China Fire	\$122 1/2 B.
Hongkong Fire	Tls. 310 S.
Shipping	
Indo-China Pref.	Tls. 100
Indo-China Def.	
"Shell"	112 1/2 B.
Shanghai Tug (S)	Tls. 23
Shanghai Tug (F)	Tls. 40 B.
Mining	
Kaiping	Tls. 9 B.
Oriental Cons.	\$75.00
Philippine	Tls. 0.50
Ruby	Tls. 2 1/2 S.
Docks	
Hongkong Dock	Tls. 12 1/2 B.
Shanghai Dock	Tls. 72 B.
New Eng. Works	Tls. 18 B.
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf	Tls. 60 B.
Hongkong Wharf	Tls. 90 B.
Land and Hotels	
Anglo French Land	Tls. 70
China Land	Tls. 60
Shanghai Land	Tls. 80 B.
Wellington Land	Tls. 3
Shanghai Hotels Ltd.	\$9 B.
China Realty (ord.)	Tls. 50
China Realty (pref.)	Tls. 50
Cotton Mills	
E-we Pref.	Tls. 170
E-we Pref.	Tls. 9 1/2
International	Tls. 87 1/2 B.
International (pref.)	Tls. 62 1/2
Laoy-kung-mow	Tls. 70 B.
Oriental	Tls. 45
Shanghai Cotton	Tls. 124
Kung Yik	Tls. 19 1/2
Yangtsepo	Tls. 750
Yangtsepo Pref.	Tls. 100
Industrials	
Bulker Tls.	Tls. 25
China Sugar	Tls. 83 S.
Green Island	Tls. 7 1/2 B.
Langkate	Tls. 14 1/2 B.
Major Bros.	Tls. 6
Shanghai Sumatra	Tls. 70 S.
Stores	
Hall and Holtz	Tls. 14 B.
Llewellyn	\$50
Lane, Crawford	\$55
Moutrie	Tls. 540 S.
Watson	Tls. 14
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma	Tls. 9 B.
Amherst	Tls. 1 S.
Anglo-Java	Tls. 8.90 B.
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 1.10 B.
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 26 B.
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Bute	Tls. 1.15
Cheong United	Tls. 1.10 B.
Chempedak	Tls. 10 1/2
Cheng	Tls. 2.10 B.
Consolidated	Tls. 2 1/2 B.
Dominion	Tls. 9 1/2
Gula Kalumpung	Tls. 8.50
Java Consolidated	Tls. 16 1/2 B.
Kamunting	Tls. 6
Kapala	Tls. 9.90
Kapayang	Tls. 12 1/2
Kota Bahroe	Tls. 37 1/2
Kroowok Jav.	Tls. 15 1/2 B.
Padang	Tls. 12 B.
Pengkalan Duri	Tls. 9 1/2
Permat	Tls. 2
Repah	Tls. 9.90 B.
Samarang	Tls. 6
Semambu	Tls. 1.10 B.
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Peking Bar Tls. 98

Native Interest .13

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Bank Rate of Discount 5 1/2

Market rate of discount: 7 1/2

3 m-a. 7 1/2

4 m-a. 7 1/2

6 m-a. 7 1/2

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Ex. N. Y. on London T.T. \$4.78

Consols T.T. 4

Exchange Closing Quotations

London T.T. 4 1/2

London Demand 4 1/2

London 4 m-a. 4 1/2

India (nominal) T.T. 30 1/2

France T.T. 60 1/2

America T.T. 10 1/2

Hongkong T.T. 60 1/2

Japan T.T. 49

Batavia T.T. 23 1/2

Straits T.T. 50 1/2

Banks Buying Rates

London 4 m-a. Cds. 4 7/8

London 4 m-a. Docy. 4 7/8

London 6 m-a. Cds. 4 7/8

London 6 m-a. Docy. 4 7/8

Paris 4 m-a. 6 1/2

Hamburg 4 m-a. 10 1/2

New York 4 m-a. 10 1/2

Customs House Exchange Rates

For December

Tls. 4.34 @ 4 1/2

1 @ 4 1/2 = France 6.30

1 No quotation Marks 75.14

0.92 @ 9 1/2 Gold 9 1/2

1 @ 5 1/2 Yen 2.13

1 @ 15 Rupees 3.44

1 @ 550 Rubles 9.47

1 @ 1.50 Mex. 11.50

† Nominal

Stock Exchange

Transactions

Shanghai, January 7, 1918.

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Official

Batu Anam Tls. 1.00

Chemors Tls. 1.10

Shai Kelantans Tls. 0.70

Anglo Javans Tls. 8.90

Sharebrokers' Association

Transactions

Shanghai, January 7, 1918.

BUSINESS DONE

Unofficial

S.M. 51 debs. (1914)

@ Tls. 80.00 cash

RUBBER OUTPUT

The China Realty Co., Ltd.

Secretaries and General Managers

report that the output of dry rubber

from the Consolidated Rubber

Estate (1914) Ltd. for the month

of December 1917 was 55,985 lbs.

China Mutual Life Insurance

Co., Ltd.

We issue Policies in Sterling

Take advantage of the Ex-

change.

Telephone to us, Central

2601, or write to the Head

Office,

10 Canton Road,

Shanghai.

"BICKERTON'S"

PRIVATE HOTEL

Established 22 years.

103 Bubbling Well Road. Seven

minutes from Bund by tram, which

stop at the door. Strictly first-class

cuisine under the personal super-

vision of the proprietress. 60 rooms,

separate baths, with hot and cold

water, electric light. Tel. W. 1271.

Rubber Outputs

Nov. Dec.

Alma 32,500 37,500

Amherst 3,758 4,308

Anglo-Dutch 63,000 63,000

Anglo-Java 166,000 151,000

Ayer Tawah 25,989 27,129

Batu Anam 17,148 18,189

Bukit Toh Alang 16,103 16,410

Bute 15,908 17,188

Chempedak 10,800 12,800

Chemor 19,898 20,439

Cheng 18,334 20,574

Consolidated 53,350 55,985

Dominion 41,353

Gula Kalumpung 113,000 117,585

Shipped to London 128,931

Java Consolidated 65,000 70,000

Kamunting 20,376 22,545

Kapala 10,074 10,337

Kapayang

Karan 10,920 11,525

Kota Bahroe 26,506 40,987

Kroowok 39,000 40,000

Langkat

Padang 27,500 28,500

Permat

Pengkalan 14,069 14,958

Repah 11,500

Samarang 18,077

Semambu 11,351 11,843

See Kee 9,089

Senawang 35,976 38,107

Shanghai-Malay

Shanghai-Kiebang 11,739 12,747

Shanghai-Kelantan 18,000

Shanghai-Seremban 18,750

Shanghai-Pahang 14,972

Shanghai-Sumatra 55,620

Sua Mangis

Sungala 9,740 12,339

Sungai Duri 23,382 25,481

Taiping

Tanah Merah 26,300 24,800

Tebong 75,000 72,000

Ulobi 4,903 5,843

Ziangbe 65,000 70,000

London Rubber Market

Reuter's Service

London, January 4.—Today's rub-

ber prices were:—

Plantation Firm Latex Crepe.

Spot: 2s. 5 1/2 d. paid.

April to June: 2s. 7 1/2 d. paid.

Tendency of Market: Very dull.

Previous Quotations, London Jan. 3:—

Spot: 2s. 6 d. paid.

April to June: 2s. 7 1/2 d. paid.

Tendency of Market: Very quiet.

Total Stocks at London and Liver-

pool, 13,930 tons.

London, January 2:—

Spot: 2s. 6 1/2 d. paid.

April to June: 2s. 8 d. paid.

Tone of Market: Very steady.

COMMERCIAL CABLES

Reuter's Service

London, January 4.—Today's

rates, prices and deliveries were:—

Consols 2 1/2 for account 55 1/2

Cheques on London at

Paris 27.18

T.T. on London at New

York \$4.76 1/2

Bank of England Rate of

Discount 5 1/2

Market rate of Discount 4 1/2 3/4

Cotton: Egyptian P. G. P.

Sakellaris 31.40

Cotton: M. G. Fine Seide

and Bengal 18.92d.

Cotton: Goodmiddling Ameri-

cans 23.65d.

Plantation Rubber 3s. 4 1/2 d. Paid.

Horsebys 8 1/2 lb. Shirlings 25s. 6d.

Calverts 10 lb. Shirlings 31s. 6d.

Taylors 48s. Yarn 42s. 6d.

Price of Common to Low Medium

Tea fixed 11 pence to Shilling.

U. K. METAL MARKET

Reuter's Service

London, January 4.—Today's

metal prices were:—

Standard Copper G. M. B.

f. o. b. (Nom.) 110 5 0

American Electrolytic 99

90% Copper f.o.b. 125 5 0

Lead L. B. d.f. per ton. Nominal

Soft Lead "Spanish" f.o.b.

Nett 29 0 0

Quicksilver, Second hand

Extra in flask Nom. 20 10 0

Muntz Metal, f.o.b. London

or Liverpool (less

1%) Nominal

Standard Tin (Cash) 280 0 0

Spelter (ord soft) f.o.b. 52 0 0

Galvanized Sheets 24

Gauge f.o.b. 28 5 0

Standard Tin (3 Months) 274 0 0

Silk Price of Blue Elephant 25s. 0d.

Silk Price of Gold Kilit 21s. 6d.

COTTON MARKET

Reuter's Service

London, January 3.—Today's cot-

ton prices were:—

Goodmiddling Americans 23.52d.

March 22.97d.

May 22.83d.

BANK OF ENGLAND

Reuter's Service

London, January 3.—According to

the Bank of England returns the

proportion of reserve to Liabilities

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agent
Jan 21	..	San Francisco	Tonyo maru	Jap.	Alexander
.. 22	..	San Francisco	China	Am	C. M. S. S. Co.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Jan 9	7.00	Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe	Kanama maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
.. 10	8.00	Kobe and Osaka v. M. J.	Kanama maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
.. 11	8.00	Kobe and Osaka v. M. J.	Isaba maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
.. 12	10.00	Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe	Alama maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
.. 13	10.00	Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe	O-di maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
.. 14	8.00	Nagasaki	Pema	Rus.	R.V.F.
.. 15	8.00	Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe	Yamashiro maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Jan 10	6.30	London v. Liverpool, etc.	Kanagawa maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
.. 11	..	..	Mitsushima maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Jan 8	4.00	Shanghai	Kinsalea	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
.. 10	10.00	Hongkong and Canton	Suiyang	Br.	B. & S.
.. 11	8.00	Wanchow via Ningpo	Tungwah	Chi.	G.M.S.N. Co.
.. 12	10.00	Takao via P'chow and Keelung	Chongka	Jap.	N.Y.K.
.. 13	8.00	Hongkong and Canton	Hsin Peking	Br.	B. & S.
.. 14	8.00	Shanghai	Hsin Ningshao	Chi.	N.S.S. Co.
.. 15	8.00	Shanghai	Sinkian	Br.	B. & S.
.. 16	8.00	Shanghai	Venezuela	Am.	F.M.S.S. Co.
.. 17	8.00	Shanghai	Shanghai	Br.	B. & S.
.. 18	8.00	Shanghai	Sunkins	Br.	B. & S.
.. 19	8.00	Shanghai	Sunkins	Br.	B. & S.
.. 20	8.00	Shanghai	Sunkins	Br.	B. & S.
.. 21	8.00	Shanghai	Sunkins	Br.	B. & S.
.. 22	8.00	Shanghai	Sunkins	Br.	B. & S.
.. 23	8.00	Shanghai	Sunkins	Br.	B. & S.
.. 24	8.00	Shanghai	Sunkins	Br.	B. & S.
.. 25	8.00	Shanghai	Sunkins	Br.	B. & S.
.. 26	8.00	Shanghai	Sunkins	Br.	B. & S.
.. 27	8.00	Shanghai	Sunkins	Br.	B. & S.
.. 28	8.00	Shanghai	Sunkins	Br.	B. & S.
.. 29	8.00	Shanghai	Sunkins	Br.	B. & S.
.. 30	8.00	Shanghai	Sunkins	Br.	B. & S.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Jan 8	8.00	Dalry	Sakaki maru	Jap.	S.M.R.
.. 9	8.00	Tsingtao	Tencho maru	Jap.	S.M.R.
.. 10	8.00	Tsingtao and Dalry	Kobe maru	Jap.	S.M.R.
.. 11	8.00	Tsingtao and Dalry	Sanyo maru	Jap.	S.M.R.
.. 12	8.00	Tsingtao	Gungkiang	Br.	B. & S.
.. 13	8.00	Tsingtao	Pema	Rus.	R.V.F.

FOR RIVER PORTS

Jan 8	8.00	M.N. Hankow etc.	Tuckwo	Br.	J.M. & Co.
.. 9	8.00	do	Taiwan	Br.	B. & S.
.. 10	8.00	do	Fengyang maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
.. 11	8.00	do	Kobe maru	Jap.	S.M.R.
.. 12	8.00	do	Kiangto	Chi.	U.M.S.N. Co.
.. 13	8.00	do	Tachimaru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
.. 14	8.00	do	Wushan	Br.	B. & S.
.. 15	8.00	do	Kiangwha	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
.. 16	8.00	do	Tungshing	Br.	B. & S.
.. 17	8.00	do	Yohyang maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
.. 18	8.00	do	Longwo	Br.	J.M. & Co.
.. 19	8.00	do	Foyang	Br.	B. & S.
.. 20	8.00	do	Chungking	Br.	B. & S.

*A.M. M.N.—Mid night. D.L.—Daylight.

Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agent	Birth
Jan 6	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	3068	Br.	B. & S.	ONCW
.. 7	Dalry	Hsin Ningshao	3151	Chi.	N.S.S. Co.	NSCW
.. 8	Dalry	Tungwah	1942	Jap.	S.M.R.	SMKW
.. 9	Hankow	Taiwan	1882	Br.	B. & S.	ONCW
.. 10	Hankow	Kojun maru	1808	Jap.	M.Y.K.	ONCW
.. 11	Hankow	Sinkian	1810	Br.	B. & S.	ONCW
.. 12	Hankow	Taiwan	1875	Jap.	S.M.R.	SMKW
.. 13	Hankow	Sinkian	1875	Jap.	S.M.R.	SMKW
.. 14	Hankow	Sinkian	1875	Jap.	S.M.R.	SMKW
.. 15	Hankow	Sinkian	1875	Jap.	S.M.R.	SMKW
.. 16	Hankow	Sinkian	1875	Jap.	S.M.R.	SMKW
.. 17	Hankow	Sinkian	1875	Jap.	S.M.R.	SMKW
.. 18	Hankow	Sinkian	1875	Jap.	S.M.R.	SMKW
.. 19	Hankow	Sinkian	1875	Jap.	S.M.R.	SMKW
.. 20	Hankow	Sinkian	1875	Jap.	S.M.R.	SMKW
.. 21	Hankow	Sinkian	1875	Jap.	S.M.R.	SMKW
.. 22	Hankow	Sinkian	1875	Jap.	S.M.R.	SMKW
.. 23	Hankow	Sinkian	1875	Jap.	S.M.R.	SMKW
.. 24	Hankow	Sinkian	1875	Jap.	S.M.R.	SMKW
.. 25	Hankow	Sinkian	1875	Jap.	S.M.R.	SMKW
.. 26	Hankow	Sinkian	1875	Jap.	S.M.R.	SMKW
.. 27	Hankow	Sinkian	1875	Jap.	S.M.R.	SMKW
.. 28	Hankow	Sinkian	1875	Jap.	S.M.R.	SMKW
.. 29	Hankow	Sinkian	1875	Jap.	S.M.R.	SMKW
.. 30	Hankow	Sinkian	1875	Jap.	S.M.R.	SMKW

Men-of-War In Port

Section	Date	From	Name	Flag and Rating	Tons	Guns	Man	Commander
M.W.	Apr. 26	Corise	Dde Lagree	Fr. g-b.	..	..	..	..
C.N.W.P.	Oct. 26	Corise	Nightingale	Br. g-b.	85	..	..	..
M.W.	Dec. 17	do	Quiroa	Am. g-b.	..	..	..	..
T.P.	Dec. 17	Cruise	Buinda	Jap. g-b.	..	..	..	..
P.O.B.	Nov. 16	Cruise	Villalobos	Am. g-b.	..	..	..	..

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW AND PORTS.—The Co's Str. Fengyang Maru, Capt. A. E. Inwood will be despatched from N.Y.K. Mail wharf on Tuesday, January 8, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nishin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund, Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW AND PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. Tuckwo, tons 3,770 Capt. Campbell, will leave on Tuesday, January 8, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., General Managers Tel. No. 240.

HANKOW AND PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Tungwah, Captain Williams, will leave from the French Bund on Tuesday, January 8, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents, French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW AND PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Chungking, Capt. E. Monkman, will leave on Saturday, January 12, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents, French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW AND PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Nankin, Captain Newcomb, will leave on Wednesday, Jan. 16, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents, French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW AND PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Wushan, Capt. Piskard, will leave on Wednesday, January 9, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents, French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

For Southern Ports

WENCHOW via NINGPO.—The Str. Tungwah, Capt. D. D. Ross, will leave on Tuesday, night. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HONGKONG AND CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Suiyang, Capt. J. Gibbs, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Tuesday, January 8, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents, French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

NINGPO.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Hsin Peking, Capt. A. Scott, R.N.R. will leave from the French Bund on Wednesday, January 9, at 4 p.m. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents, French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HONGKONG AND CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Fengtien, Captain Harris, will leave from the French Bund on Wednesday, January 9, at 3 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents, French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

AMOI, HONGKONG AND CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Sinkian, Captain Benson, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Thursday, Jan. 10, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents, French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

SWATOW and HONGKONG.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Shuntien, Captain Northcombe, will leave from the French Bund on Sunday, January 13, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents, French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HONGKONG AND CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Suiyang, Capt. W. L. Jones, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Tuesday, January 15, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents, French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

AMOI, HONGKONG AND CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Shantung, Capt. Meathrel, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Thursday, Jan. 17, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents, French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HONGKONG.—The Str. Chikugo Maru, Capt. T. Saito, will be despatched from the Co's Tangtsapoo wharf on Feb. 1. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Customs' jetty on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund, Tel. No. 4234, 4235.

For Northern Ports

CHEFOO.—The Str. Hainfung, Capt. F. H. Hamilton, will leave on Tuesday, morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

DAIREN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Sunkiang, Capt. H. Trowbridge, will leave on Sunday, Jan. 13, at noon. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents, Tel. No. 77.

DAIREN and TSINGTAO.—The Steamer Kohoku Maru, Captain M. Oyama, will be despatched from the Co's Yangtsapoo wharf on Jan. 25, at .. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nishin Kisen Kaisha at .. on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund, Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

For Foreign Ports

TACOMA and SEATTLE, CALLING AT VICTORIA B.C. v. N'RAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIDZU & YOKOHAMA.—The Str. Manila, Capt. N. Kobayashi, will be despatched on Feb. 5. Through Bills of Lading are granted for A'can ports and overland points connecting with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Co. at Seattle and Tacoma. Consular Invoices must accompany overland shipment. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Customs' jetty on same day. For Freight or Passage, please apply to The O.S.K. No. 4, The Bund, Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

Sailed from Shanghai

For London, etc. Kaga Maru .. Nov. 21
Kamakura Maru .. Dec. 11
For Liverpool Hiran Maru .. Nov. 11
Tamba Maru .. Dec. 29
For New York Matoppe .. Dec. 1
For San Francisco Colombia .. Jan. 9
Ecuador .. Dec. 7
Jutlandia .. Dec. 22
Korea Maru .. Dec. 22
Siberia Maru .. Jan. 7
For Tacoma Hawaii Maru .. Dec. 29
Javary .. Jan. 2
Mexico Maru .. Dec. 21
For Seattle Grayson .. Nov. 11

C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.YANGTSE RIVER & CHINA COAST PORTS.
FAST SCHEDULE SERVICES.

For CHINKIANG, NANKING, WUHU, KIUKIANG, and HANKOW.—S.S. Loony, Nankin, Foyang, Tungwah, Chungking and Wuchang.—Sailing from the French Bund at midnight. These steamers connect with the Company's regular lines on the Upper Yangtze and Hunan Lake.

*The ss. Wuchang is especially fitted to handle heavy lifts. Regular sailings every Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday at midnight.

For HONGKONG and CANTON.—S.S. Anhui, Chusan, Yungchow, Shantung, Sanning and Suiyang.—Sailing from the French Bund and connection at Hongkong with the Company's steamers for Hothow, Fakhoh, Haiphong, Manila, Cebu, Iloilo, Zamboanga and Australian ports. Sailing from the French Bund every Tuesday, Thursday, and Sunday.

For TIENHSIN and PEKING via WEIHAIWEI and CHEFOO.—S.S. Tungchow, Fengtien, Shantung and Shengking.—Sailing from the French Bund. During the winter months sailings are irregular owing to weather conditions.

For NINGPO.—S.S. Hsin Peking.—Sailing from the French Bund. Regular sailings every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 4 p.m. The above steamers are installed with Electric Light throughout, with Steam Heaters in the State Rooms and Dining Saloon, and are otherwise completely fitted for the comfort and convenience of passengers.

For further particulars regarding passage money, etc., see "THE TAIKOO SHIPPING GAZETTE," obtainable from the undersigned, or from The International Sleeping Car Express Train Co., or from Messrs. THOMAS COOK & SON, 15 The Bund.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Freight: Telephone No. 77. Agents 21-23 French Bund.

Passage: Telephone No. 401.

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"ECUADOR" "VENEZUELA" "COLOMBIA"

AMERICAN REGISTRY

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For San Francisco via Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu	For Hongkong via Manila
S.S. COLOMBIA .. Jan. 3, 1918	S.S. VENEZUELA .. Jan. 13
S.S. VENEZUELA Feb. 3, 1918	S.S. ECUADOR .. Feb. 9

Steamers equipped with most modern improvements for the safety and comfort of passengers. One and two Red staterooms only. No Upper Berths. Tickets interchangeable with Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd., and Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

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By the Modern, Oil Burning Steamers
"COLUSA" .. 16,000 tons "SANTA CRUZ" .. 15,000 tons
AMERICAN REGISTRY

SAILINGS FROM MANILA (Subject to Change)

For Colombo via Singapore and Calcutta	For San Francisco via Cebu and Honolulu
S.S. SANTA CRUZ .. Dec. 14	S.S. COLUSA .. Dec. 9
S.S. COLUSA .. Feb. 8	S.S. SANTA CRUZ .. Jan. 20

Safety and comfort of passengers our first consideration. For information re freighter passage apply to

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY

1-B Nanjing Road, Palace Hotel Building.
Telephone Central 5054 Cable Address "Solano"

O. S. K.

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SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

(Subject to Alteration)

AMERICAN LINE

For Tacoma and Seattle, Wash.

Via Pacific, calling at Nagasaki or Moji, Kobe, Yokkaichi, Shimidzu, Yokohama and Victoria, B. C. arr. leave.

"MANILA MARU" .. (18,000 tons) Capt. N. Kobayashi, Feb. 4, Feb. 5

For Hongkong .. arr. leave.

"CHICAGO MARU" .. (12,000 tons) Capt. N. Saito, Jan. 31, Feb. 1

For Tsingtau and Dairen .. arr. leave.

"KEELUNG MARU" .. (1,569 tons) Capt. T. Kamiashi, Jan. 4, Jan. 6

For Foochow, Keelung and Takao .. arr. leave

"KOHOKU MARU" .. (2,610 tons) Capt. M. Oyama, Jan. 6, Jan. 8

"SHOSHU MARU" .. (1,626 tons) Capt. N. Sakaguchi, ..

The Company also runs numerous routes from Japan to South America, Australia, India, China, Korea, Vladivostok, and also between the Principal Ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information, please apply to—

M. YAMAUCHI

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

Manager.

Union Building, 4 The Bund.

Tel. Address: SHOSEN, SHANGHAI

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G. M. JACKSON

General Agent, Passenger Department, 19-A The Bund, Palace Hotel Building, Tel. Central 152.

For through bills of lading, quotation of freight rates, etc. apply to

L. E. N. RYAN, Agent,

Corner Peking and Yuen Ming Yuen Roads, Tel. Central 151.

T. K. K.

SHANGHAI BRANCH OFFICE

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

Auctions

Important Auction of Ship's Stores

HOPKINS, DUNN & CO., LTD.
favoured with instructions from
Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.
will sell by Public Auction
on
Wednesday, the 9th Jan., 1918
Commencing at 10 a.m. and
continuing at 2.30 p.m.
at their
Stores, 2nd Floor, No. 28 Woohang Road
(near corner of Broadway)
A Large Quantity
of
Surplus Stocks of Ship's
Stores, Hardware,
Metals and Sundries
consisting of:
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On View Sunday, Monday and Tuesday, 6th, 7th and 8th inst., when catalogue will be ready, and may be obtained at the above address, No. 28 Woohang Road.
Hopkins, Dunn & Co., Ltd.
Auctioneers.
Shanghai, 3rd January, 1918. 16394

NOTICE

THE undersigned, in pursuance of the respective provisions of Articles IX and VIA of the Land Regulations for the Foreign Settlement of Shanghai, hereby give notice that Thursday and Friday, January 17 and 18, are fixed upon for the election of Councillors and for the election, by registered owners of land in the Settlement, of a Land Commissioner for the Municipal year 1918.

Nomination papers should be returned to the Council Room not later than 4 p.m. on Thursday, January 10, 1918.

Shanghai, January 1, 1918.
D. SIFFERT,
Consul-General for Belgium.
T. RAASCHOU,
Consul-General for Denmark.
A. ARIYOSHI,
Consul-General for Japan.
E. D. H. FRASER,
H. B. Majesty's Consul-General.
V. GROSSE,
Consul-General for Russia.
J. E. HULTMAN,
Consul-General for Sweden.
THOMAS SAMMONS,
Consul-General for U.S. of America.
DE RIEUS,
Consul-General for the Netherlands.
G. DE ROSSI,
Consul-General for Italy.
JORGE R. DE OLIVEIRA,
Consul-General for Portugal.
JORGE R. DE OLIVEIRA,
Acting-Consul-General for Cuba.
H. WILDEN,
Acting-Consul-General for France.
T. KNUDSTON,
Vice-Consul in charge of the Consulate-General for Norway.
HUGO REISS,
Consul for Brazil.
JULIO PALENCIA,
Consul for Spain. 16352

NOTICE

THE TRANS-PACIFIC CORPORATION

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have this day removed to their
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Business and Official
- - - Notices - - -Royal Asiatic Society
NORTH CHINA BRANCH.

SPECIAL MEETING.

A Meeting under the auspices of the Society will be held at the Palace Hotel on Thursday, January 10th, when a Lecture illustrated by lantern slides, will be given by
Prof. A. H. SAYCE, LL.D., D.D.,
on
"JERUSALEM."
The Chair will be taken at 5.30 p.m. by
Sir EVERARD FRASER, K.C.M.G.
The Meeting is open to the Public.
ISAAC MASON,
Hon. Secretary. 16480

NOTICE

We hereby give notice that Mr. Frank Hamilton Sawyer has from date ceased to have any interest in or connection with our Company in Hongkong or in the Orient, and that our Power of Attorney in his favor has been revoked.

Dated the 18th December, 1917.

P. P. NORTHWEST TRADING CO., LTD.,

(Signed) **S. E. HODGE,**

Mgr. South China. 16427

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CUSTOMS HOUSE,
Shanghai, 5th January, 1918. 16422

The International Recreation Club

Official Meeting at Kiangwan

(12th, 13th and 14th February, 1918)

Off Day

16TH FEBRUARY.

ENTRIES FOR THE OFFICIAL MEETING AND THREE HANDICAPS and the INTERNATIONAL RECREATION CLUB STEEPLECHASE CUP for the OFF DAY CLOSE at the CLUB HOUSE, 126 BUBBLING WELL ROAD, at 6 P.M. on THURSDAY, 10TH JANUARY, 1918.

All entries to be addressed to the Clerk of the Course and deposited in the Secretary's Office, labelled "Entries for the Kiangwan Races."

Entry Forms are obtainable upon application to the undersigned.

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Secretary. 16409

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
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TRANSLATOR, who has considerable experience in legal, consular, syndicate, journalistic, commercial and official translation work, undertakes translation in English and Chinese of agreements, petitions, letters, legal documents, advertisements, and commercial documents, etc. Please apply to Chang Nieh-yun, c/o 1 Museum Road, or P.D., 159 Haining Road, opposite West End Lane.

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